

In the ammunition factories, it is said, while others were robbed of their uniforms.

The retreating Serbian army is now said to be leaving behind it mutilated prisoners. Horrible scenes are described by liberated soldiers.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

From the Berlin War Office the following official report has been received:

During yesterday's successful battles in pursuit of the enemy about 8,000 Serbians were taken prisoners.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The Paris War Office communication issued to-night is to the effect:

Army of the Orient: Quiet prevailed on our front, except in the region of Strumitsa, where the Bulgarians attacked us. They were repulsed after having sustained serious losses.

BELGIAN AVIATORS TWICE SHELL CAMP

German Aeros Attack British Post—Grenade Duel Rages in Alsace.

London, Nov. 19.—The aviators have been very active on the western front in the last twenty-four hours. Belgian airmen twice shelled German encampments south of Dixmude, while a German squadron attacked a British camp west of Poperinghe. Others made a raid on Lunelville. Eight started on the expedition, but the French aeros turned back.

In Alsace a hand grenade battle is raging at Hartmanns-Werkerhof. The artillery and French guns have also been active.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The communication issued in Paris says:

In Alsace, on the plateau of Uffholtz and at Hartmanns-Werkerhof, there has been very spirited artillery fighting, accompanied by activity from the trench guns, as well as the throwing of hand grenades. On the remainder of the front, the last night passed without incident.

Eight German aviators endeavored yesterday to fly over Lunelville. French airmen went up in pursuit, and five of the Germans were shot down. The remaining three threw down a number of bombs on the town. These missiles wounded three persons. The material damage inflicted was unimportant.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

The communication of the Belgian War Office says:

There has been a slight bombardment of our advanced posts and of the Pervyse region. Our artillery replied to the German batteries and brought about the dispersal of the enemy workers.

At several points before our fronts during the two previous nights our aviators have shelled the German encampments at Essen.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued by German Army Headquarters says:

There have been artillery duels and continuing warfare in and near the Argonne and in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane squadron attacked a British troop encampment west of Poperinghe.

DUTCH SHIP ORDER CUTS GERMAN MAIL

Holland-America Quits Carrying Parcel Post Packages.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Postoffice Department has been notified by the Holland-America Steamship Line that hereafter only such parcel mail for Holland as is addressed in care of the Netherlands Consulate at Rotterdam is accepted. The consignee, it is stated, can arrange with the trust for delivery on arrival. The Postoffice Department has cabled to postal authorities in Holland asking whether the requirements of the steamship company have official sanction.

Severe criticism of the Postoffice Department for its action in ordering suspended the parcel post service between the United States and Germany has caused the following statement to be issued, explaining the whole situation:

"Suspension of the parcel service to Germany became necessary because the Holland-America Line, the only carrier by which parcel mail for Germany was being taken, refused to continue service. Exchange of parcels in international mail is not provided for in the agreement known as the Universal Postal Convention, which obligates all the signatory nations, whenever possible, to facilitate the exchange of all Postal Union mail. International parcel post is provided for under special agreements between nations. Under such an agreement, prior to the outbreak of the European war, parcels were exchanged directly between the United States and Germany. After the war began, when direct steamship service ceased, an agreement was entered into with Holland for continuation of the parcel service for Germany by the Holland-America Line through Rotterdam.

"When the Holland-America Line refused to accept parcels for Germany to other routes remained by which they could be sent. Efforts are now being made to renew the service via Rotterdam or some other route."

GIVES BRITISH ORDERS ON NEUTRAL FLAG USE

Berlin Quotes Alleged Instructions to Ship Masters.

Berlin (via London), Nov. 19.—What purport to be the frequently mentioned but never published British Admiralty instructions to the masters of merchant ships regarding the use of neutral flags to evade the submarine menace are printed by Captain Kuhlwecker in the "Lokal-Anzeiger." The German Admiralty referred to these instructions in the dispatch of the German command regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

The first of the regulations is given as follows:

"British shipping is instructed to maintain a sharp watch for submarines and show either the flag of a neutral country or none at all so long as the ship is in the vicinity of the British Isles. The British flag must be shown on meeting British or Allied warships.

"Flags which should be used according to the above are the following: American, Italian, Scandinavian and Holland."

The second document is a decree of the "Commander in Chief Devonport," dated March 13, which reads:

"Confidential, neutral flags: Ships upon long voyages, and upon regular voyages about the United Kingdom shall be equipped with neutral flags if they carry a valuable cargo."

"Crossing the Channel no flag shall be shown."

The instructions regarding escape were said to be as follows:

"If a submarine comes to the surface ahead and in the vicinity with openly hostile intentions, steer direct, if it is with the highest speed, and keep changing the course, so that the submarine always is dead ahead."

GREEK TROOPS DECLARE OPENLY FOR VENIZELOS

Corps of Cretans Disaffected—Martial Law May Be Proclaimed.

COCHIN LEAVES FOR SALONICA

French Minister Expected to Report on Situation to Lord Kitchener.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 19.—Reports of serious disaffection in the Greek army and the spread of an open propaganda of revolt were received from Athens to-night by way of Berlin. A corps of gendarmes stationed in New Greece and composed principally of Cretans is said to have been openly agitating in favor of ex-Premier Venizelos, and the unrest has spread to other troops.

To meet the situation the Skouloudis Cabinet is reported to be considering the proclaiming of martial law, officially known as a "state of siege," which can legally be done in times of great emergency.

King Constantine is said to have been very much alarmed at this disaffection among the troops, on whom he counted through personal ascendancy as among his most loyal supporters.

The long period of enforced inactivity, however, due to mobilization, and the dissatisfaction with the food, brought about by the stoppage of overseas supplies, are supposed to have caused much of the unrest.

Revolt Rumored on Foot.

King Constantine's uneasiness has been further increased by insinuations that unless he sided with the Allies the dynasty would be overthrown.

That such a plot, aided and abetted by many prominent Liberals, is on foot has been known for some time, but in the face of a popular majority the King has been powerless to act.

Densy Cochlin, the French Minister without portfolio, was in conference with the King for an hour yesterday morning, according to Havas dispatch from Athens, but whether he carried fresh terms or an ultimatum from the Entente powers was not known last night.

On his way to the palace and on his return M. Cochlin was among the object of enthusiastic demonstrations by the Athens public. Numerous delegations of various societies called upon him at his hotel to express their gratitude to the eminent advocate of the rights of Hellenism.

To Meet Kitchener at Salonica.

Following additional conferences today, M. Cochlin left for Salonica on a torpedo boat placed at his disposal by the Greek government. It is believed here that a conference has been arranged between the minister and Lord Kitchener, who arrived at the port today after his visit to the Dardanelles.

At this conference, in which it is believed General Sarraill and M. Monro will participate, the whole military and diplomatic situation in the Balkans will be gone over. M. Cochlin's report will be the basis for action with regard to Greece, and in case it is necessary it is believed here that Lord Kitchener himself will go to Athens to insist on an acceptance of the terms of the Entente Powers.

The Greek Legation here issued a denial today of recent press dispatches from Athens which stated that a commission of German military officers had arrived in Greece and was inspecting the camp at Salonica with a view to the evacuation of the troops with the assistance of the Greek authorities.

MILLIONS MORE FOR CZAR'S ARMY

All Lines To Be Strengthened—Russians Masters of the Situation in the East.

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—Russian military observers are finding frequent indications that the German lines on the east front are growing increasingly thin. These are furnished by reports from the fighting lines, notably from the sector northeast of Riga. As an instance it is stated that in capturing the passage between two marshes the Russians found the sole defenders of the position to be two Germans with machine guns.

Drilling of the recruits with which the Russians expect to strengthen their own lines up various fronts is proceeding rapidly on all sides. Drill masters report that the progress is being made in the drill work because of the willing spirit of the new men and the admirable relations declared to exist between them and their officers.

Russia is expected to place millions of additional troops in the field, according to a notification by Premier Goremykin to the Russian press. The Premier intimated the necessity of reducing expenditures by the nation to provide the necessary equipment and munitions.

Many Bulgarian officers are now attached to the German staffs on the Russian front, according to the "Bourse Gazette." These officers have been sent from Bulgaria to study German methods of warfare.

The "Gazette" also publishes an interview with the noted Russian commander, General Ruzsky, who leads the army on the Dvinsk front against Field Marshal von Hindenburg. General Ruzsky said that the Russian front was now safe from any surprise attack and that the backbone of the German army had been broken. The enemy, he asserted, was demoralized by its privations, the cold weather and the spectre of approaching winter. Germans now willingly surrender, according to the Russian commander, often in companies and sometimes in battalions, and the action will develop according to our initiative," he said. These words apparently are confirmed by the German casualty lists published recently, which show that the enemy has lost 85,000 men in the last few weeks.

Petrograd reports again today the repulse of German attempts to cross the Dvina River near Friedland, but admits the retirement of Russian forces near Czartorysk, in the south, to the right bank of the Strz.

Colonel Morrison Now a General.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the army, became a major general today, on the retirement of Major General William H. Carter.

Colonel John F. Morrison, of the 15th Infantry, now at Tientsin, China, will be promoted to be brigadier general, taking the place of General Bliss in the line.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Announcement has been made in the columns of a Theatrical Magazine to the effect that *Pathe* has formed a combination with other moving picture interests, these latter having stock for sale.

The report has absolutely no foundation.

Pathe has no stock for sale.

Pathe has not combined, nor will *Pathe* combine with any moving picture interests selling stock to the Public.

Louis J. Gasnier, Gen'l Mgr.
Pathe Exchange Inc.
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New York City.

SAYS SERB FATE NEARS RUMANIA TILL SHE STOPPED

Ex-Minister Jonscu Predicts Same Future if Austria Wins.

Paris, Nov. 19.—"Take Jonscu, ex-Rumanian Minister of the Interior, has announced," says a "Temps" dispatch from Bucharest, "that he would speak at Jassy on Sunday on the diplomatic origin of the treaty between Rumania and Austria-Hungary, which he said was due to a menace on the part of Austria almost of the same nature as that to Serbia in 1914."

"M. Jonscu asserted that without this alliance in effect it is probable that Austria would have attacked Rumania as she did Serbia last year. He said he proposed to tell his compatriots their duty and of the catastrophe which will result if Rumanians fail to do it."

"The Austro-Rumanian alliance has dominated Rumania's policy," said M. Jonscu, "except two years ago, when Rumania sided with Serbia against Austria, which was upheld by the Entente. This attempted emancipation surprised and frightened Vienna. It was one of the causes of inciting Austria to folly in 1914. A great mistake of Rumanian politicians has been to persist in this alliance when it has lost its reason for existence."

"After the conclusion of the Triple Entente it was evident that the equilibrium of the forces had been established. The unnatural alliance became then a big mistake. It is to this fatal alliance that we owe a big number of difficulties to-day. Thanks to it, we have no artillery, infantry, mountain artillery nor fortifications in the Carpathians and no gun and munitions factories."

"I do not want to disguise the unfortunate inactivity of my country. I propose only to reveal a small part of our history which explains the great work already accomplished since August, 1914. If Austria thirty years ago was able to force on us an alliance signifying not only a renunciation of all the future, but servitude in the present, what would be our situation to-morrow as to an Austria victorious and in which the Magyars would be all powerful?"

A Bucharest dispatch to the Rome "Giornale d'Italia" says:

"On account of dissensions which are beginning to arise in the Liberal party of Rumania and the unyielding opposition of Take Jonscu, ex-Minister of the Interior, and M. Filipescu, ex-Minister of War, Premier Bratianu has deemed it necessary to summon before King Ferdinand certain Senators, Deputies and others among the most important personalities of the party. To these persons confidential statements concerning the Rumanian policy are being given."

The question of Rumanian neutrality seems about to enter a decisive phase. The rapidity with which events are moving in Russia is hastening a decision in this regard, particularly as both Russia and Austria are concentrating troops near the northern boundary of Rumania."

ITALIAN BOATS SAIL ON

Agents Deny Report of Halt in Passenger Traffic.

A statement published yesterday that all sailings of the Italian Line from this port had been cancelled was denied at the offices of Hartfield & Solari, local agents for the line. The America, a passenger steamer, and the Palermo, a cargo ship, are the only ships the sailings of which have been cancelled.

Since the sinking of the Ancona several reports have been circulated that the Italian line had been withdrawn. The Duca degli Abruzzi will leave on November 24, to be followed by the Verona and the Europa.

McDonnell & Truda, agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Line, announced yesterday that the Dante Alighieri, of their line, had been taken over by the Italian government. The Giuseppe Verdi, which will dock to-day, will sail for Italy on Wednesday, according to the agents.

SHOWS BELGIUM'S "GUILT"

Berlin Sends to Washington Reports Seized in Brussels.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The German Embassy delivered to the State Department to-day "for its information" a compilation of reports made by Belgian diplomatic agents in various European capitals to the government and seized when German troops entered Brussels.

The German government alleges that these reports show to what extent the Belgian representatives were interested in German politics in particular. It is also claimed that they indicate Belgium's alignment with the Entente powers.

ALLIES SEEK TO BRING CHINA INTO ENTENTE

Strive to Insure Peaceful Conditions in the Far East.

JAPANESE MOVES CAUSED ANXIETY

Warships Stationed Along Coast—Peking Government Change Hastens Action.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Efforts are being made by Great Britain, France and Russia to include China in the membership of the entente now aligned against the Germanic powers.

Disclosure of this fact directed the attention of official Washington to-day to a complicated situation in the Far East the seriousness of which had not hitherto been realized. It became known that, to insure friendly relations between Japan and China, conversations and exchanges had been proceeding in Peking and the European capitals looking to the formal entrance of China on an equal footing with Japan into the alliance that now includes Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Ser'ia.

Military participation by China in the war would not be expected, but the political necessity of adding China to the Allies is looked on by them as of vast importance. It was learned to-day that recently several Japanese warships were placed at strategic points along the Chinese coast, and that the possibility of internal revolution in China through the proposed change from republic to parliamentary monarchy had caused some Japanese officials to believe that munitions of war should be hoarded for emergency.

When the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations were in progress, Japan's ally felt compelled to hold her ammunition supply for developments, a circumstance that is known to have embarrassed Russia considerably.

China Favors Proposal.

So far as is known here, most of the conversations have been conducted at Peking, and it is not clear how far the proposal has been discussed with the Chinese government at Tokio. The belief is general, however, that Great Britain, on account of the obligations of her allies with Japan, probably has consulted the Tokio government recently. China's attitude has not yet developed, but in some quarters here the view is held that the Peking government is favorably inclined to the Entente proposal, since the move would guarantee the integrity of China and bring the present disturbed condition of world politics and safeguard her political interests at the peace conference. In fact, some rumors have reached here recently that the plan actually originated with the Chinese, who saw in it a means of checkmating possible Japanese aggression.

Just what advantage would lie to Japan in acquiring the proposed Chinese war, but it is suggested in well-informed quarters that by placing on a solid foundation the relations between China and Japan, Japanese commercial interests in China might be immune from the possible disturbances which recurrent political friction might bring about. The feeling in China against Japan has been growing on account of the recent negotiations. The possibility that a more friendly spirit might be developed between the two Oriental countries also is said to be a factor in behalf of Japanese approval of the plan.

Lansing Will Not Talk.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the situation, declaring that whatever had been received by the American government on the subject was confidential and could not be disclosed.

Although Great Britain, France and Russia joined in representations to China to postpone the establishment of a monarchy, because it was thought a change during the present disturbed condition of affairs might provoke revolution and international complications, this latest step by the Allies is understood here not to have been initiated because of the monarchical situation alone. It was considered essential by the Allies that such a move should be made in the Far East as would permanently safeguard their interests. The pending change in China's form of government has rendered the situation somewhat acute, feared of revolution in China and the possibility of Japanese interference to preserve peace has been impressed on the Japanese people to an extent that has attracted wide attention among European diplomats.

It is thought in some quarters here that the idea of joining China to the Entente Alliance may have appealed to Great Britain and Russia particularly, because of the presence of German propaganda being carried on from China to disturb India and Persia.

INSULTED CAPTIVE; JAILED

German Sentenced for Refusing to Obey Fellow Prisoner.

Paris, Nov. 19.—A Havas dispatch from Tours says:

"Private Friedrich Schultze, of the 40th Prussian Infantry, a prisoner of war at the Issoudun depot, was sent out with a working party, under the supervision of Field Sergeant George Wolf, of the Queen Elizabeth Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

"Private Schultze, who frequently expressed dislike of the disciplinary methods adopted by German non-commissioned officers, thought that as both were prisoners he could insult and threaten Sergeant Wolf with impunity.

"A court martial here, however, undecided Private Schultze, and sentenced him to two months imprisonment for gross insubordination."

JOBS AWAIT WAR CRIPPLES

French Government to Give Preference to Disabled Fathers.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted to-day, a bill giving preference in the government service to men mutilated or disabled in the war. This preference extends to every branch of the civil service and not merely to one-half of the places, as had been ordered under a ministerial decree.

Amendments to the measure were accepted giving the preference, among the mutilated or disabled, to those who were the fathers of the largest family. Another amendment, voted unanimously, was that places should be reserved also for disabled soldiers in nonpolice subsidised by the state.

ASQUITH RENEWS THREAT OF DRAFT

If Bachelors Do Not Volunteer Conscription Will Come.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 19.—If eligible single men do not volunteer they will be brought in by compulsion. Lord Derby states this in a letter to Premier Asquith, who in reply said to-day: "Your view correctly expresses the intentions of the government." This pledge removes all the doubt and uncertainty of the last few days and absolutely commits the government to conscription if all eligible men are not enlisted by December 1.

There should be a big jump in recruiting, which has fallen off considerably since Asquith's statement Tuesday raising doubts among married men as to their position. Lord Derby is receiving unstinted praise for the way in which he is handling one of the most difficult jobs in England to-day and is fast gaining the confidence of the whole country. His services may be wanted for even greater tasks when he has completed his present work.

U. S. PROTEST TO GO TO ALL

Wilson Note on Contraband Lists Will Not Be to Britain Alone.

Washington, Nov. 19.—America's protest against the placing of nearly all articles of commerce on the contraband lists of European belligerents will go to Germany and Austria as well as to Great Britain and her allies.

In the last note to Great Britain regarding interference with neutral trade Secretary Lansing gave notice of an intention to make contraband the subject of a later communication, and preparation of this document is in progress. When it is forwarded to London virtually identical notes will be dispatched to the Teutonic allies and to France and Italy.

Warning to All.

So far as Germany and Austria are concerned, officials regard the forthcoming protest as more or less academic, as their commerce raiders and submarines longer are on the high seas and their seizures of contraband are limited to the work of submarines. In retaliation for the issuance of the British blockade orders in council, however, Germany has promulgated a list of contraband that includes practically all American products. Consequently the State Department has decided that formal protest is necessary to record the assertion of its rights by the United States.

The note is approaching completion, but its delivery will be delayed until it has been gone over carefully by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson, and probably by the neutrality board.

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FLYING SAUCER
THE KING OF TABLE TOPS

SAYS MUTINY HALTS ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Berlin States Indian Troops Fear City's Sacred Objects.

Berlin, Nov. 19 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The British advance against Bagdad has been checked south of Kut in Mesopotamia by a mutiny of Indian troops who refused to march further because of the presence in Bagdad of objects sacred to their religion, according to a "Frankfurter Zeitung" dispatch from Constantinople, says the Overseas News Agency.

"The British executed every tenth Indian soldier of several battalions," the dispatch states, "but the Indians openly refused to march against Sultan Pak and Bagdad, where several holy images are buried."

"The general situation in Mesopotamia is decidedly less advantageous to the British than recently, as their advance against Bagdad has been stopped south of Kut, which is 105 miles south-east of Bagdad."

"The priests continue their agitation for a holy war in Southern Persia and Schat-el-Arab, and important events are said to be impending."

Gompers Stops Labor Debate on Preparedness

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Efforts to reopen the question of military preparedness were blocked to-day in the American Federation of Labor convention by a ruling of President Samuel Gompers that the subject was concluded yesterday, when the convention rejected a resolution against military training in the public schools.

Laziness and Liberty

The Toleration of One Means the Loss of the Other

We live in a free country. In consequence we are surprisingly free—almost too free from convention. As long as we keep the major laws of the land we do about as we please without fear of censure.

In most foreign countries, laws of custom bind people to certain habits which they do not think of breaking. One of these habits is Church-going.

In England, for instance, every respectable family goes to Church regularly. Laziness in attendance is severely criticised. The people go to Church—the Church becomes a habit, but it is a habit the people like, and they gain happiness from it, and each community gains steadiness.

In this country we do not have to go to Church to keep the respect of our neighbors. We get out of the habit of Church because it is easier to stay away, because we are too lazy to go to Church. We depart further and further from the ways of the Church.

We forget the good the Church will do us—we forget the influence our Church-going will exert on others—we even forget the good the Church does to the community in which we live.

It takes up only an hour or so of our Sunday recreation, but we too often forget that it is almost a moral obligation.

What would this city be like if every one shirked Church-going? If there were no Churches—

What kind of a world would our children face without Church influence in the suppression of crime and vice?

The Church is the basis of morality. It stands for good. It is the mother of good.

If its influence were lost and vice and crime grew bold—in time we should lose our liberty, for only a clean people can be a free people.

By going to Church and going regularly you can support it—spread its influence. By enlisting yourself among the army of Church-goers you will enlist others—for your example will have a good influence on those about you and thus the Church will be made stronger.

So do not abuse your liberty or let laziness in religious matters become a fixed habit—for your own good and the good of your country—support the Church—

Go to Church To-morrow

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